NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the United States at New Orleans.

GREAT FIRE AT MARYSVILLE.

Split Amongst the Democrats.

TWO TICKETS NOMINATED.

Fall of a Building in Boston. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE,

dic.

The steamship United States, from Aspinwell, has arrived at this port, bringing the California mails and nas-

A great fire had occured at Maryaville-five squares of onlisings were destroye , and the loss reached \$250,000. The State Democratic Convention assembled a cording to announcement, and sive great disturbance a regular split occurred, and two tickets were nominated.

The trial of the City Marabal of San Francisco, for fileial misconduct, had resulted in his conviction. William B. Sheppard had been hanged for the murder

The wheat crop had been all barvested. The yield was very large, and great quantities were being exported.

FLOUR.—Sales of Galley and Haxall at \$9.50 a \$10.
PROVISIONS generally had declined. Meas pork was quoted at \$12.50 a \$14, meas beef, \$14.50 a \$16; and lard in kegs, at 13c. a 14c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived at San France c, during the fortnight:—Ships Swordfish, Osgood, from New York March 29; Golden Fagle, Fabens, New York March 21; Carrington, French, New York March 22; R B Forbes, Ballard, New York March 11; Talbot, Bull, New York Jan 6; Messenger, Kennedy, Philadelphis March 13; revenue cetter Jefferson Davis, Pease, New York November 11, via Valparaiso June 4.

FALL OF A BUILDING- FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Bostos, Aug. 21, 1854. About three o'clock this afternoon, two five and a-half story granite buildings, forming the last end of Tilden block, Nos. 93 and 95 Broad street, opposite Custom House street, fell with a tremendous crash, the rear wall alone standing. It was occupied by Hunneman, Hazen & Co., wholesale druggists, and W. K. Lewis & Brother, large dealers in preserved meats, pickles, &c. there were premonitory symptoms of the catastroche, and the inmates had time enough given them to cecape; all except one did so, who now lies beneath the ruins. Two or three persons who were passing on the sidewalk at the time, are reported as having

Immediately after the falling of the walls, a fire lorest out, kindled from a steam engine in the basement, and the burning of the large quantity of combustible drugs which were in the building created the most intense heat

The exciting rumor spreading around that a large number of persons had been buried in the rulus, had collected a crowd of thousands around the spot. The firemen were promptly on hand, and now, at seven o'clock, are hard at work.

Those known to be killed are Wm. Downing Hunnemar, Hazen & Co., about twenty years old; Davil Riley, aged eight, and wargaret Riley, aged ten years. The two latter were killed on the sidewalk. A youn women, it is also stated, is buried in the ruins; but her body had not been found up to nine o'clock.

Reports are curren; that there are several others buried in the ruins, but those above mentioned are believed to be all that have lost their lives by the

The buildings were erected last spring. No. 93 wa owned by French, Wells & Co., and occupied by W. K. Lewis & Brs. No. 95 was owned by John Wells, and ocsupled by Runneman. Hazen & Co.

The less is estimated at one hundred and twenty

thousand dellars. The fire is confined to the ruins, and will probably

derneath them.

From the West.

LOSS OF A WESTERN STEAMER-FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

Sr. Louis, August 21, 1854. The steamer Huntsville, loaded with dry goods, struck a snag about sixty miles f om this city, and was lost.

A large fire occurred here to day in Messrs. Rosen simer & Burd's store, on Main street, near Market. The adjoining property was also damaged. Loss \$10,000.

From Philadelphia. CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1854. In addition to the nominations advised in our despatch last night, the democrats of the Second Congressions district have nominated John Hamilton, Juny, as their candidate, and those of the Fourth district Henry M

The Liquor Law in New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 21, 1854. A great meeting was held here this afternoon, for the purpose of appointing liquor agents, and for designating the quantity of liquor to be used for mechanical and amental purposes. The or posers of the law resisted all action, and a vote to adjourn was carried by themeleven hundred and fifteen against ten hundred and

The friends of the law said they had a large majority present, if their friends had not been crowded from the loorway by the presence of rowdles. Their opponents deny that this was so.

The Steamer San Jacinto.

Hoston, Aug. 27, 1854.

The United States steamer San Jacinto put into this port in consequence of leaking badly, when under can-vags. The crack in her bed plate was of a trifling na-She steamed up to the Navy Yard in fine style, and as soon as she is dosked and caulied she will proceed to the

Steamboat Accident-Loss of Life, &

Boston, August 22, 1854. The atcamer Penobscot, from Portland, while coming up the harber to-day, ran down a sail boat, and four men who were in the beat at the time were drowned. Their names have not been ascertained.

Joseph Gosland was run over by an engine while pro oceding to a fire in Broad street, this afternoon, and had his thigh broken, and received other serious injuries.

Deaths by Cholera in Buffalo. BUITALO, August 22, 1854. The deaths by cholera in this city last week, were forty-

Sour, of which five were Americans and the balance Wenther, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1814. The beat has been very great here to day. This egen

ing the thermometer stands at ninety.

Markets. New ORIGANS, Aug. 20, 1854. Sales of coffee the past week, 2,000 bags, at 10%c. u

The transactions in our cotton market to day, have been small, at firm prices. New Orleans middling is quoted at 8 %c. In flour, the sales have been light at drim rates. We quote them at \$7.25 a \$7.20. For mess port \$10.25 was asked, and for lard in kegs 12 %c. 180. soften selling at 11c.

Political Intelligence.

The Haleigh (N. C.) Standard, in referring to the result of the recent election in North Carolina, says that it is to be understood as a decision by the people, first, for free suffrage by legislative enactment, and against a convention; and, secondly, in favor of a judicious and progressive system of internal improvements, with justice to all parts of the

Our saratoga Correspondence SARATOGA, August 19, 1854.

The Strong Minded Women Again-Lecture of Miss Pellet-The Wrongs of The Sex-What Women Should Do-Material Aid Wanted and Refused - Dissatisfaction Thereat-Hiram Barney and Lucy Stone

agam, &c. The convention week at Saratoga was closed on Friday last by the strong minded wemen, who held forth on the grievances of the sex in St. Nicholas Hall, in the afternoon and evening of Friday, to large andiences, contrary to the general expectation. They did not hold a convention, but centented themselves with giving lectures on women's rights at twenty-five couts ahead. At half past three Miss Pellet, who I informed you is going to California, delivered an address in which she made a desperate onslaught on the lords of creation. To them she attributed all the wrongs of women, who, she claimed, were their equals in every respect. Many of the difficulties that occur between a husband and wife were caused, she said, by the latter not being allowed a separate purse. Up on this point she was very forcible; she saw that she had made a hit, from the manner in which it was received by the fairer portion of the audience, and like a good tactitian, she pursued her advantage by recommending the men to allow their wives a fair amount of pin money if they desired to gain their favor. In the present horrible condition to which the mothers and daughters of

America have been reduced, something, she believed, must soon be done. Society is all wrong, and nobody was doing anything to set it right. Even the most fogyish admitted that it was necessary to do something; but nothing could, she contended, be accomplished until the women put their shoulders to the wheel and led the van in the great battle against the tyrants for their rights and privileges. With a brave heart she would say to women, "Go and do," and the doing would be a blessing. Men may be lawyers and politicians; and why should not women also aspire to the bar. the bench, and even the Presidential chair? The idea that every woman must be educated for the kitchen should ignored; and she advised them particularly pever to allow man to exercise any lordship over them, or to arrogate to himself tyrannic authority over them. He should never be allowed to suppose that he was better fitted to take the lead than she was. Women are not allowed to take any part in religious ceremo-nies, although admitted as members of churches; but she believed that those churches only were

most blessed in which women are permitted to participate in the prayer meetings. Their influence is wanted at the ballot box to reform the character of our elections, and to place the proper men in office. Much would she give to be able to stay in this control the control that the control the control that the contr part of the country during the coming elec-tions; but duty called her to another field, and she was therefore compelled to leave the cause in the hands of the ludies of New York, who, she was certain, would labor for the election of

she was certain, would labor for the election of true men to office.

At the conclusion of Miss Pellet's address, Miss Susan R. Antho y came forward, and urged the claims of the strong-minded women on the sympathies of the sudience, by giving an account of the petition which was presented in our State Legislature last year, and which she said was signed by about six thousand men and women. The Legislature had, she said, granted the two most important claims which were presented therein—the right of the wife to her own earnings, and to the disposition of her own children on proof that the husband was her own children on proof that the husband was unfit, from his intemperate babits, or from any other cause, to take care of them. She closed by saying she would, in company with her col-league, Miss P., go through the audience, and receive whatever subscriptions they were wilbut the audience, thinking that the twenty-five cents which they had paid for admission was quite sufficient, commenced leaving the hall as fast as their powers of locomotion would permit. She used all her elequence to persuade them to remain, but without effect, till Mr.

Pierce, who figured so conspicuously at the Anti-Nebraska Convention, took the platform, and began a phillipic against the audience for their discourteous conduct. "The moment," said he, "the collection is

announced"-Here he was interrupted by cries of "Take the platform," when Miss Anthony came to the rescue, and said that they (the strong-minded women) never refused the gentlemen the privi-lege of speaking at their meetings, though the temperance men excluded her from the common courtesies allowed to all on such occasions. This allusion to the conduct of Hiram Barney, who the day before would not allow her to address the temperance meeting over which he presided, was received with applause, and the audience, thinking that there would be some fun, returned to their scats. Mr. Pierce now made his appearance on the platform, and contipued his remarks. "The very moment, said he, "the collection was announced, there seemed to be a general stampede. Now, I ask, he continued, "is this common gallantry?"

he continued, "is this common gallantry?"

A VOICE.—We had a right to go when we liked; we paid our money for admission, and no one can detain us when we wish to leave.

MR. PIERCE.—There are many things, St. Paul says, that are right, but that are not altogether expedient. I am afraid, however, I will have to beg at the door myself.

So saying, Mr. Pierce took his stand at the door hyther did not succeed in calleding much

door, but did not succeed in collecting much money, although he used his utmost powers of persussion, and exerted himself in the cause of the fair sex with a zeal that was worthy of all the fair sex with a zent that was worthy of an success. The audience left semewhat disappointed; they had evidently attended in expectation of having some amusement; but they should have remembered that they were not in New York, and that the presence of Miss Lucy New York, and that the presence of shiss lawy Stone and her able compeers was absolutely necessary for that purpose. As it was how-ever, they had a pretty fair opportunity of judging of the peculiar doctrines of the strong-minded women, and the claims which they urge

for equal rights with the sterner sex.

In regard to the affair d'honneur between Miss Lucy and Hiram Barney, I have been since informed that Mr. B. has signified his determination not to accept any challenge, and that he is will ing to make the amende honorable in any form that his fair antagonist may desire. It is well known that he is not a fighting man, and that although he was rather unfortunate in the instance alladed to yet his gallantry to the ladies is beyond all question. In acting as he did he was merely complying for equal rights with the sterner sex. In acting as he did he was merely complying with the desires of the leaders of the tempe-rates movement who, ever since the invasion of the World's Convention by Rev. Mrs. Brown, have been in a state of hostility to the strong minded women. These circumstances may help to exonerate him in the eyes of their fair leader, so that after all it is probable she will not challenge him, as it was at first supposed she would. If Mr. B. desires, however, to gain her favor, he will use his influence in procuring her nomination by the abolitionists and temperance men for the next Presidency. Nous

This place is being rapidly descried; the ho tels, which were crowded a week ago, are not balf full, and in a couple of weeks the little town of Saratoga will be restored to its usual

The Cow stables in West Sixteenth Street. The Special Committee of the Board of Health appointed to investigate the condition of these stables, and t e propriety of removing them, met again yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen. A ia-ge number of persons were present.

The Coatrman of the Committee, Councilmen CONNOVER, having called the meeting to order, acnounced that he was ready to hear parties in rela-

tion to the alleged nuisance of these stables.

Mr. Benjamin Balley, residing in Fourteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, said that be found the stench from trese stables unbearable. On two occasions he had endeavored to enter them, and had vomited from the stench which they emit-

Dr. SEYMOUR, a resident in West Fourteenth street, though not actually sickened, had been nau-seared by the effluvia from the stables. He believed it was the general opinion of medical men that they were is jurious to the health of the city, and ha I caused a great amount of sickness, especially among chil-drer. This was his own firm conviction, and he had tra-4d the smell directly to the stables in ques-tion. Many cases of cholera infantum had falled under his own observation which had arised from the use of impure milk, given by the cows kept

the use of impute milk, given by use cows acquiters.

William H. Annibal, of Twenty-third street, between Ninth at d Teeth avenues, said that his place of lusiness was in Twenty-ninth street. He was in the habit of going down town early every day, and found that the stench from the stables, in passing them, was horrible. When the wind was west the smell reached his house, and was so oftensive that he was obliged to close his windows. He was satisfied that the smell came from the stables in question.

was astisfied that the smell came from the stables in question.

E. Draming, a resident of Twenty first street, between Nirth and Tenth avenues, complained of the offersive oder and unbesitby a mosphere caused by these cow stables in West Sixteenth street.

Hency R. Banker spoke at length upon the existence of the allegee nuisance, and said that the whole neighborhood was of one opinion on the subject, and the tered these stables to be cotrimental to the nubic health.

to the public health.

Dr. E. Bynne, a resident of 217 Seventh avenue, maintained that the cow stables were not injurious at all.

Mr. HAY, 64 Ninth avenue, who lived opposite the stables, never found any offensive smell from

the stables, never found any offensive smell from them.

Mr. J. W. Smith had lived until the last forthight in 246 Thirteenth street, from whonce he had been obliged to move on account of the stench from those cow stables. He had frequently woke up at high with a sufficienting sensation caused by this smeel. He was satisfied that it came from the stables, and from no other place.

Charles S. Hossin, of Twenty third street, between Night and Tenth avenues, had traced the obtaxious smell in the neighborhood to these stables. The smell had often been so strong that he was forecd to shut his windows.

Mr. John Rodgers, teacher, living in Seventeenth street, correct of Tenth avenue, within a hundred pards of the stables in question, had never found an injurious smell from them. Thirty three people lived in the same house with him, and he never heard them complain of any obnexious effluvia. As far as he could observe, the neighborhood was generally bealthy.

Mr. James Attherson had charge of these stables.

heard them complain of any obnoxious effluvia. As far as he could observe, the neighborhood was generally bealthy.

Mr. James Archieson bad charge of these stables in West Sixteenth street. During the summer meaths some thirteen bundred, and during the winter about sixteen hundred cows were kept there. These cows were fed there times a day with slop, and twice a day with hay, each receiving about seven pounds. He and his family had used the nailly which they gave for sixteen years, and nover found it injurious; he always received it before it was taken round to the public; he objected to water being mixed with his milk; the stables were cleaned six or eight times a day—that is, they were swept out, but water was not used to chearse them. He lad seen cows die there of the distermer, and during the last two or three months former six or seven on an average died weekly. More cited in summer than in winter. To his knowledge diseased cows had never been sold to the butchers.

Mr. Rhillar, of 310 West Seventeenth street, had never felt any annoying smell or inconvenience from these cows—the preferred the country milk, as more wholeseme.

Several other gentlemen gave similar opinions in relation to these cow-stables; after which the committee religious det.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

View of a Harriogn Fire Company No. 2, of Harriogn Afternoon Neptune Engine Company No. 2, of Harriogn, Coon., Mr. Russel Arnold, fortmen, paid a visit to this city, and was received and entertained by Good Intent Engine Company No. 3, of this city. The Harriogn company numbered about 35 caps, and came to New York in the attemptor of graphs State yeared by morning, for the pursue and came of the pursue of the state of the state of the company numbered about 55 caps, and came to New York in the attemptor of graphs State yeared by morning, for the pursue of the state of the stat

Compary No. 3, of this city. The Harderd company numbered about 35 caps, and essue to New York in the attended Granite State yesterday morning, for the purpose of taking hone their engine, which has been undergoing repairs at the establishment of Mr. Smith They were accompanied by the Hartford Brass Bend, J. F. Stratten, leader.

About 20 clock yesterday afternoon the visiters were met at Tammany Hall by a committee, consisting of Messes. C. Weglem, foreman of No. 3, Paniel Jacobs, Caleb C. Hurver, Shylock Austin, and Jeremiah Brown. On arriving in this city the visiting company was received and welcomed by engine company No. 3, at the Feck. slip ferry, who escerted them through South Seventh, Fourth, Grand and Fifth streets, to the Odeen, where an excellent dimer was prepared by the proprieter, Mr. Theale. Previous to dinner the commines, together with the invited guests, assembled in the large hall of the Odeon, where everal presentations, tending to unite the band of fellowship, were reade.

The visiting company, through Mr. Thinkham, of on sine company No. 3, presented Mr. Traverce, 6 Celegate from engine company No. 7, a large aliver figure from engine company No. 7, a large aliver figure 5. The town of the visiting company of the commine of the visiting company of the formation of the visiting company of the presented fire expenses from the propriate remarks by the gentlemen who participated.

Mr. Donovan and Mr. Thinkham also presented fire experience of the willing company of beliaff of Engine company on Tamber and with a preparate remarks by the gentlemen who participated.

The company the adjourned to dinner. Among the invited guests were exsterial Hodges, Mr. George W. Field, President of the Willingshur, City Bank, Major J. W. Braisted, Mr. James S. Williams, of New York, and others.

and others.

Speeches were made by Mr. Field, Mr. Braisted, Mr.
Williams, Mr. Arneld, foreman of No. 2, of Hartford,
Mr. Weglem, foreman of No. 3, and others.

Major Basisano gave— The Fire I epartment of Williamsburg and the Fire Department of Hartford—May they be blended together

The Fire I constinent of Williamsburg and the Fire Department of Hartford-May they be blended together as one, and remain inseparable.

Mr. Whilliams gave the following toast:—
Gentlemen of the Hartford and Williamsburg Fire Department, we gavet you. Hey the flag of our country wave forever, and may the Good Intent, No. 3, of Williamsburg and Neptune, No. 2, of Hartford, be the last that shall be washed by the delage of time.

The companies shortly after maxelled to the ferry, where they appearated, with loud and repeated cheers, and with feelings of friendedith more firmly comented.

To-day (Wednesday) Neptune Engine Company, No. 2, full make a trial of their engine at Riley's liberty pole in West Broadway, after which they will proceed to Broadway, after which they will proceed to Broadway, after which they will proceed to Broadway the fire which they will be received and entertained by Engine Company No. 15. In the afternoon they will leave by steamboat for home.

Charcs of Broadway - Vesterday forences, a man named Thomas Sinnet, our rested by officer Thinkham, was brought before Justice Boswell, on a warrant charging him with bigamy. The complaint was made against him by the first wife, to whom he was married in frolenda about tweive years since. He abandoned his wife and came to this country after married Mary Flexing, in Boston. The first wife, and the complaint made against him. The accused was committed to the cells, preparatory to being sent to the county jail to await trial.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

LEGICS GRANTED.—A meeting of the Board of Erciso was held yesterbay, and the following licenses were granted, in addition to 100 heretofore granted.—

First Ward.—Revens, John I. Suydam, J. W. Gadsby, Samuel Jones. Groeer, Dennis Berrell.

Record Ward.—Revens John L. Suydam, J. W. Gadsby, Samuel Jones. Groeer, Jennis Berrell.

Record Ward.—Revens. John Adale. Groeers, Jeremish Foley. Lectock, Patrick Keenan.

Meth Ward.—Revens. John H. Bosche, W. Cunninings, D. Bishep.

Beensh Ward.—Truerns, J. G. Schuyner, Ludwig Paul, Cornelius Nostrand. Groeers, Christophor Hanlan, E. Enger.

Cornellus Renderder, Win. Williams, John C. Stuart, Nieth Words-Teverns, Win. Williams, John C. Stuart, Moyer, C. H. Steers, Elevath Words-Taverns, James De Vancene, Wm. Wrede. Grocer, John Carroll.

Domnestic Miscellany.

Mrs. Sarah Ellett, of Salem, N. J., has gathered one hundred good ripe lemens from a single tree the present season, and from another tree she plucked a single ismon which necessared thirteen and a half inches in circumference, and weighed plumpa pound.

A burglar was detected in the act of robbing a house in Lewistown, Pa., and made his creape. Soon after he left, snock was discovered in the house, which proved to be a narcotic, as it was with the greatest difficulty that seven of the family were awakened on the following merning.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Interest from the Hone. Us. Wentworth, M.C.,

From Milnots.

Prom the Chiego bemorns! 10, 1854.

When the House adourned on Mr day contings,
size die, there were about a dozen present. Col.

Beston ist di myself were the only ones from the
West. The Colonel had pre, aret nimels for a hot
isominely, by a saving vest, craval, and stockings at
borne. He wore light and low slippers, which
abowed naturals at chings to great advantage.
When asked where the purebased the stockings, he
eside be gat them of his nother seventy cod years
ago, and there never yet had been a bole in them.

Col. Bissell's heast continues activities but a few
cays. On the centrary, shoule it cool offs little, he
may live several weeke, and perhaps months. He
he now at Berkey Springs, aboot eight houre' ride
from Washington. The last time I sav him was
ween he requested me to announce to the House
that, could be have been present; he should have
votro avainst the repeal of the Chissouri compronous laws. He has an vived already much longer
than appearances then indicated at the could.
The effects of the reciprocity trady are differently viewed in different sections of the ountry.
With us, at Chicago, I do not see how here can be
any officerace of opinion, as we get the freedom of
the river St. Lawrence, which we have been striving.
The Land Graduation bill will be of incalculable
advantage to our State. There is a great deal of
last do the sold as 12; ents per acc, and still
mors at 25 cents.

The best thing the laborers on the Illinois Cantral
Ralinoad can do is to pick them out an eighty or
one hundred and slary acce tract near the Illinois
Central Ralicad is not. Into tract they can use
for cuitavaties, whilst they use the lands of the
company for mowing and pasturage. When land
can be got at one shilling or a quarter of a dollar
per suce, it is a mati- ow fault it he does not own
a farm. The friends of there has a formation of the concontral Ralicad land. Into tract they can use
for cuitavaties, whilst they use the lands of the
compan

whilst being occupied in, or transported through, any other State." The idea is, that while no citizen of Hilmois can he has averaged any other state. The idea is, that while no citizen of Hilmois can he has also under our Illinois laws, a citizen of another State may occupy a farm in Illinois with his slawes, transport them backwards and forwards withered denoner or forficially.

nois with his slaves, transport them backwards and forwards without danger or forfeiture.

Thus, whilst we are looking to remedy the past, the South bas two great measures for the fature. And if a man will go right in these two measures, the South would take him for Googress though he introduce a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, to repeal the fugitive slave law and to repeal the Kansas and Nobraska bill as soon as he took his seat. Our Senate being the bulwark of slavery, and being elected only once in six years, the South can never lose an accountage that it once gains.

The South is practical and the North impractical in this matter.

Senate being the bulwark of slavery, and being elected only once in six years, the Senth can never lose an accumulage that it once gains.

The Senth is practical and the North impractical in this matter.

What few free solvers I have seen here are very indigment at the whigs for their coalition with the pro-slavery men to beat Col. Benton. They think that, if the Northern whig press had done its daty, the Northern recidents of St. Louis, who are whigs would have gone more generally for Col. Benton-And I have no doubt they would. The whigs, however, expect to have a majority in the next House of Re; resentatives, and they would have found Col. Benton rather a thorn in the flesh when they undertook to revive any of their old measures.

I have interested myself somewhat to know what is to be the administration policy as to the river and harbor impresements. The Cabinet were nearly couldy divided upon the propriety of the President signing the bill for the improvement of Cape Fear river. After he signed that, all, with one or two exceptions, contended that he must sign the general bill, as he bad admitted the power. But there was a bope that the general bill would be defeated, and efforts were made accordingly. It was stove off, and stove off, and stove off. But we stove off other things with it. Our danger was their danger. They tried all their ingenuity to get rid of us until they could pass the appropriation bills. But all in valu. We got ahead and kept ahead; and because they could not help themselves they let us pass our bill about daybroak. By the President's veto you see that he said as little as he could say and say anything.

The whigs were really afraid that the President would sign the bill. They wanted a veto very much. If was the object of democrats in favor of harbor and river improvements to keep out all new works, and to achieve to estimates; and, to embarase us, would move to amend the items in our own district, we presented the naked question to the President from all responsibility for beginning

Fines in the Woods.—The fires in the woods continue to rage very destructively in various parts of this and adjoining counties. A friend informs us that nearly all the woodland in Charleston and Cerrinna will be overrun by the fire if the drought continues much longer. The damage already done to woodland in this section of the State must be imneeve in the aggregate. — Bangor Whig, Aug. 44.

Pre-emption in Kansas and Sebraska.

Pre-emption in Kansas and Rebraska.

ATTORNEY GRABBAL'S OFFICE, |
August 14, 1854. |
Sir—Your communication of the 10th in and, covering that of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 8th inst, presents questions as to the legal velation between certain provisions of the act of Congress of July 22d, 1854, to establish the offices of surveyor general of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual actilers there in and for other purposes, and certain treaties of hey last with the Delaware, Iowa and Won Indian se

of Mey list with the Delaware, lowalnd Wea Indians.

By the treaty concluded and signed May 6, 1854, ratified by the Senate July 11th, 1854, and proclaimed July 17th, 1854, between the United States and the Delaware Indians, trey colled to the United States the Lond called "the Outlet." at the price of an absence of the delaware indians, to be paid for as offer mentioned.

pri e of en themeand dollars, and other lands with in certain defined boundaries, to be paid for as after mentioned.

By anticle 2 the United States agreed to cause all the lands ceded,

Excepting the said Outlet, to be surveyed in the same manner that public lands are surveyed. And the President will, so ston as the whole or any portion of said lands are surveyed, proceed to offer such surveyed lands for rale at public suction, in such quantities as he may deem proper, being governed in all re peets, in conducting such sales, by the laws of the United States respecties the sales of the public sales shall thereafter be surject to private entry in the same meaner that provide surject to private entry in the same meaner that provide surject to private entry in the same meaner that provide surject to income securities are made of the United States laids; any or all of such lands as semain utsold, after being subject to rivate entry for true years at the minimum government (rice, may, by act of Congress, be graduated and reduced in price, until all the said lands are sold, regard velop he d in said graduater and reduction to the in e-rest of the Custavares, and, also, to the speedy settlement of the country.

By artice 3 the United States agree to pay to the

By artice 3 the United States agree to pay to the Delaware tribe

Deliware tribe

All the meneys received from the sales of the lands provided to be surveyed in the preceding article, after deducting therefrom the cost of surveying, managing, and selling the same.

Art. 16. It is agreed by the parties Lereto that the provisions of the act or Congress, approved 3d of March, 1847. In relation to lands ecced to the United States, shall, so far as applicable, he extended to the lands herem ecode.

is a first. The feltends of these laborers ought at once apprise them of their rights. Under this law, so do apprise them of the rights. Was repealed. Indeed, we shall have but The Homestad bill would have been practically are pead of the Nobrasha and Knamab bill, so first as spiritude of the Nobrasha and Knamab bill, so first as salvery is executed. It would have been practically have been practically have been practically have been been tout. As it is, there is no result to the feed of the Nobrasha and Knamab bill, so first and an execution of the salvery been for the salvery been for the salver of the salver The act of Congress alluded to in the 16th article

vision of the act of Congress referred to, viz.:

That all the lands to which the Indian title has been, or shall be, extinguished within said Territories of Nebrasian and houses, shall be subject to the operation of the pre-emption act of the 4th September, 1841, and under the conditions, restrictions and stipulardons it ordin mentioned; provided, however, that where unsurveyed lands are claimed by pre-emption, notice of the specific tract claimed shall be filed within three months after the survey has been made in the field; and on failure to file such notice or pay for the tracts claimed before the day fixed for the public sale of the lands by the proclamation of the Fresican of the United States, the parties claiming such land shall forfeit all right thereto; provided, said notices may be filed with the Surveyor-General, and acted on by him, until other arrangements shall have been made by law for that purpose.

Now, the difference between sales at public auction and sales to pre-emptioners is essential and

notices may be alted with the Surveyer-General, and been made by haw for that purpose.

Now, the difficence between sales at public auction and sales to pre-emptioners is ossential and notorious; and the taking up of land by pre-emption under the provisions of the act of 1811, applied by that of 1854 to the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, is inconsistent with the particular stipulations for public sale in the treaties with the Delawares, lowas, and Weas.

The Commissioner states that it is claimed on the part of persons intending to set up pre-emptions under the act of July 224, 1834, that this act constitutes a centract between them and the United States, and that in so far as regards the stipulations of the treaties with the Delawares. Iowas, and Weas, of May previous, with which the act, as they assume, is in conflict, those stipulations are to be considered as abroyated by the act of Congress.

In my judgment there is not the slightest foundation for this pretension, either in the general principles of law, or on the proper construction of the letter of the statute.

If the act of Coogress undertook, in express terms, to annul the stipulations of treaty in question, it would be necessary to discuss the relative antherity of a treaty and a statute. But there is no such extraordinary thing in the statute as an express repeal, so to speak, of those treaty stipulations. The proteone of repeal is on the assumption of implied repeal by incompatibility of provision. But when all the treaties for extinguishing the Indian titles in Kansas and Nebraska are taken into consideration, as they should be in order to ascertain the real mind of Congress in passing this act, it will be seen that there is nothing in the act to floatify the assumption of the pre-emptioners, and, of course, nothing to sustain the greeneded consequences. At the time of the pre-emption provisions of the soft of the such of the pre-emption provisions of the act of Congress.

To test this view of the subject, and walving for the present all que

tination, of which there is an abundance to sa'l sy all the calls of the statute.

The right of pre-emption accorded by the act of 1854, does not extinguish by repeal reservations belonging to the United States; no more does it extinguish any special rights reserved to the Diswares, Iowas, and Weas.

Beyond this, to grant pre-emptions of the lands cedes by the Deiswares, Iowas, and Weas, with condition, and upon trust, to be sold at public a rotion for their account and benefit, would be a vidation of the treatles, a breach of trust, a fraud upon the Indians.

tion of the treaties, a breach of trust, a fraud u son the Indians.

Against so disposing of the choicest lands at the minimum price to settlers and pre-emptioners, the treaties with the Delawarer and Iowas have expressly provided an additional guarantee, by the stipulation in relation to the act of Marci 3, 1807 But because the Weaz, in their treaty, have not acticipated bad faith on the part of the United States, and expressly fen ed against it by invoking to their sid the act of 1807, they are not, therefore, to be defrauded.

and expressly ren ed against to be average to be aid the act of 1807, they are not, therefore, to be defrauded.

The stipulations in the treaties with the Debwarez, Iowas, and Weas, respecting the lands ecded to them upon trust to have the same sold apublic auction, and the net proceeds thereof subsection over to them, are too clear to be misunderstood. They are absolutely inconsistent pre-emptions in the Territories of Nebraska and Kansars granted by the set of July 22, 1851, by reference to the operation of the act of September 4, 1841, must be restricted to Isrds other than those ceded by the Delawares, lowas and Weas, upon trust to be odd by the United States on account and for the benefit of the Indians.

The "outlet" ceded by the Delawares is subject to be located by pre-emptioners, because it is excepted from the lands to be surveyed and sold for the benefit of those Indians.

By thus limiting the pre-emptions to those lands in which the Indians have no tive nor reserved interest, the treaties with the Delawares, lowas, and Weas will have their due effect, and the statue for granting pre-emptions will also have its due and proper effect and force, without conflict with any of the Indians.

In waiving, as unpecessary and superfluons in the

Weas will have their due effect, and the statute for granting preemptiens will also have its due and preper effect and force, without conflict with any of the treaties, by action on the other lands coded by the lacibans.

In waiving, as unnecessary and superfluous in the present case, any discussion as to the relative asthority of these treaties and an act of Congress, let, me not be understood as acceding to the doctrine that all stipulations of the case are subject to be repealed or modified at any time by act of Congress. Without going into that question here, it suffices to remark that every treaty is an expressence, without going into that question here, it suffices to remark that every treaty is an expressence of the most solemn form in which the United States can make a compact

Not to observe a treaty is to violate a deliberate and express engagement. To violate such engagements of a treaty with any foreign power affords, escourse, good cause of war. When Congress takes upon itself to disregard the provisions of any foreign treety, it intringes the same in the exercise of sovereign right, and voluntarily accepts the casus telli, as when, in 1798, it annulled the treaties between the United States and France.

There is distinction, undoubtedly, between a treaty with a toreign power and a treaty with Indians, who are subjects of the United States. Examples may be cited of acts of Congress which operate and to modify or amend treatles with Indians. An their soverign and their guardian, we have consistently assessment to do this, acting in their interests and cur own, and not in such case violating engagements with them, but setking to give a most beneficial effect to such engagements; for though they be weak, and we strong, they subjects and we masters, yet they are not the less entitled the exercise towards them of the most scrupulous good faith on the part of the United States.

It is not to be inferred, because Congress may in some cases have modified by legislation this or that incidents of indian rela

lic sale, are no more opened to pre-emption by the act of Congress than was the military reservation. at Fort Leavenworth; that those lands cannot be taken up by settlers under claim of pre-emptions and that all claims of pre-emption there will be merely void in law, and will confer no right, now or hereafter, on which to domand the issue of a patent from the Commissioner of Public Lands.

Mereover, it will be the duty of the President to maintain, by force if need be, the plighted faith of the United States in this behalf. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. C. Cusning.

Hon. Hobert McCibleland, Secretary of the Interior.

Fires to New York.

Fine in Timery Nixin Street, -About three o'clock yes terday afternoon a fire broke out in the brewery and dis tillery belonging to Mr. David Stevenson, situated in Thirty minth street, corner of Tenth avenue, and notwith-Thirty shath street, corner of Tenth avenue, and not withstanding the extraordinary exertions of the firemen the
standing the extraordinary exertions of the firemen the
standing the extraordinary exertions of the firemen the
standing the extraordinary exertions of the building
was controved. Mr. Stevenson resided with his family
over the brewery, and it was with much difficulty that
his wito and child excaped. The fire increased so quickly
that scarcely time was allowed them to escape. Mr. Sie
venson estimates his stock and premises to be valued at
from \$15,000 to \$20,000, on which he says he has an
insurance of \$12,708 in the following insurance offices:—
Globe Insurance Co., \$2,709; Ganalie Insurance Co.,
\$2,701; Lafarre, 2,701; Rutgers, \$2,701, and Oncide,
\$1,725—making in all \$12,708. The fire is supposed to
have originated in the cellar, caused by some of the
spirit too ing fire.
Licutemat Dunn, of the Teentieth ward, together with
his men, was very active during the fire, and the new
Engine Company No. 10 was there about one of the first,
and succeeded, with their associates, in preventing the
fiames from spreading any further than the building in
which they originated.

Fire is Chrone STREET.—Petween four and five o'clock

which they originated.

I'ms is Currons sturm.—Between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire took place in a one story brick building situated at No. 110 Clinton street, occupied by leane Turner for the refining of oil. The fire was occusioned by some oil boiling over, which set are to the primises, and before the firemen came It had advanced too far to be readily be extinguished, and the building was consumed. The projecty was owned by C. V. Deforest, of Previdence, R. I. The building was estimated to be worth about \$1,000, and we learn there was no insurance on either.

FARM ALARE .- The slarm of fire given last night, at false. The Highth district, proved to be false.

false.

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HEBALD.

In the report of the fires in Fifty-sevenih street and
Fifth avenue, and Sixty-fourth street, comer of Tenth
avenue, reported in your paper of this morning, several
errors occur, which need correction.

At the fire on the Fifth avenue, lingue 36 was the first
engine that got to the fire, and the only engine that got
a stream on the fire, cogines 37 and 45 getting their water from a nond.

a stream on the fire; engines 57 and 45 getting their vater from a pond.

The house in Sixty-fourth street was set on fire on the
16th of August, and was saved by the members of Eagine Co. No. 36, assisted by several persons living in the
vicinity of the fire; and on the night of the 18th it was
seals act on fire and burnt to the ground, not before any
assistance could be had, but because there was no water
to be found, for Engine 30 was there soon after it broke,
out. Engines 30 and I tender, Hock and Ladder Trake
No. 8: Engine 48, Hore carriages 51 and 44, and others
not remembered, were there in time to get to work had
there been water to be bad.

If A. GELEGLARON, because beging Co. 36.

Jersey City Intelligence.

QUARIENT HINTING OF THE PIPE DEPARTMENT FUND ASSOCIATION.—This association held its regular quarterly
meeting in the house of Hercules Engine Company No. 5,
on Monday evening. The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, S. A. French, presided. T. Robinson, scenaity of the association, officiated. The once important
fleers of business were a descriptional or publish a circular sotting forth the origin and condition of the fund,
and a resolution to hold monthly instead of quarterly
meetings of the association bereafter.

(DOUTE — A visual visual Papers Carly, who had

meetings of the association hereafter.

Cholera — A young man named Thomas Carty, who had just arrived in the city from North Lynn, Mass., was attacked with cholera on Monday night, while staying with a family which resides in the building in Sesser street, known as "Canary Castle." He was conveyed to the Alma House Hospital yesterday. On Monday ovening, a lied named Milley, about nime years of age, died of cholera in the buildings in Green street known as Murray's buildings. He was the one speken of yesterday as being buildings. The was the one speken of yesterday as being in that house.

Fixed for Obstruction the Substwark.—Testerday Cabert Harrison, greece, was fixed five dollars for obstructing the sidewalk. Win. Bavier, for the same offence, was fined five dollars.